OUS DEPARTMENT.

Secretaries Journal of Visits to Secretaries by the appointment of the Missionary Society.

Camber Scittlement at Kafifiaali Western Africa.

Western Africa.

Metth, and the Missionaries wester, were two days in the coast to this settle-isabout seventy miles to the Sierra Leone. They were not danger in getting into this stay there he gives the

116. Saturday.—It was near a night when we arrived. m reach the Isles de Loss but it was late in the afterressel could not be brought, the tide, nearer to the Gament than two or three miles : assuring us, that there was no ong on shore in the yawl, as se being auxious to spend a in we set off as it was getting and left the ship scarcely a m hour, before it grew quite nea lost all idea of the course to steer, and neither land nor to be seen. The yawl leaked w, and we could not find any his out the water. We were exide ocean, in a dark night, whither we were going. Prohit had occurred to me, that it seful to have a lanthorn, as it dark when we got on shore. I any pocket, a compass, of which bund the value. We were now to possess these things, and them that we had been going into the open sea. We changed immediately; and, after some s found a calabash to bale out the Our minds were kept in a calm m God. The candle soon burnse had a difficulty in lighting At length, after rowing some got near to land; but it was sevefrom the place to which we were nd the men had a considerable to row along shore. Instead of in at seven o'clock, we did not hisplace till near eleven. Mr. and were retired to rest; but we aled them up, and they were truly le so disturbed. We sat some conversation with them; and havight our beds with us in the wawl, to rest, thankful for all God's to us. We slept in the school hich is something like an English but the toil and dangers of the day

is glad and thankful in our present is and safety.

It is and safety.

It is a safety.

It is the children this morning, before prayer; and made a few observation it, which Juliet (of whom Mrs. in Nylander's Boy, who knows End Sasoo, said that she did it very she seemed, indeed, to follow me being and propriety. I had much it in praying for these poor children.

It is an interpreter, but it will be say and by e.

had public worship about eleven Mr. Klein calls the people toha rattle, having no bell. The her Settlement is within a few yards NWn. Several of the natives atworship. I first read a hymn, and interpreted it to the children and ; and we then sung. Nylander while Juliet interpreted. As simcould, I explained to them their lost nature, and the salvation provided ful Jesus; telling them, that our dese good tidings to them. It was most interesting, to be preaching spel of Jesus Christ to the heathen midst of a heathen land. They dattentive.

the afternoon, we pursued the same One or two natives only were prel addressed myself more particuto the children, on Eccles. xii. 14;
addressed to describe the appearance of the child before a holy God. Few of the children yet understand English, but a interpreted.

the evening the Headman, Monge came. We ought to have waited immediately on our landing, acng to custom; but, as it was so late ght, we did not; and when we called morning, he was gone to the lugars, he plantations. He said, having heard angers had arrived, he came to see Mr. Klein then explained to him why had not first cailed upon him, and that some from England to visit them. replied, that when he arrived from a Journey, he was glad to get quiet and before he saw people. I then told him, ugh an interpreter, that I had come England to visit our friends who had here. He replied, he would take of them, so as that no harm should to them, but what God should send. plied, I hoped he would: they came to

teach white man's Book, and white man's ways. He soon left us.

Our first meeting was in what they call a Devil's Bush; two of which they had permitted Mr. Klein to destroy, to make room for his settlement.

March 18. Monday.—In the afternoon, Monge Demba, the Headman's Headman, who has several towns under him, and who claims the Isles de Loss, visited us, in pursuance of an appointment. After some general conversation, I stated the objects of the Society to be, not for trade; but that some good men in England, who loved God, prayed for and loved Africa; and that they had a book given them from God himself, which taught them who made all things. I then went briefly through the leading subjects of the Bible, and dwelt particularly on redemption by Christ. 1 told him, that those good men who loved Africa, thought the best they could do was, to send persons to teach this Book to those that lived in Africa, that they might be happy in this life, have their sins pardoned through Christ, and go to heaven when they died. He seemed to wish to get away from this subject, by saying, "Yes: white men may teach the law of England." I told him, that that was not our object, but to teach the law of God. He said, "You must not use force:" I replied, " Our object is to tell you what we know, and to invite you to believe it." He then observed, "We must all answer to God when we die." I afterward shewed how all had done wrong; and how our book pointed out a way, by which even those who had done wrong might yet obtain pardon, and thus be able to answer for themselves. He said something which shewed satisfaction at this reply. He told me he would take care of our friends; and that they should have a hundred children to educate, if they wished it. I told him of that peace within, and quietness of mind, which our religion gave those who rightly received it. I also shewed to him that there were two kinds of white men, good men and bad. He stated, that he knew the missionaries came to do good, and that he was glad to have them. They and traders did not suit one another. He said, if any man came to trouble white man under his protection, it would be like beating his wife before his face.

I was glad to find that the missionaries seemed to have a high character in the

I examined all the children; and was much pleased with the answers of some of the girls, particularly Juliet, Betty, and Sally; and could not but hope that they knew something of real religion. I was, on the whole, much satisfied with those children who have been here some time. They do Mrs. Klein credit. I distributed prizes among them.

I have thought it may be right to bay tize the three girls just noticed, and talked a little with them on the subject. They seemed to understand it, and their hearts were full. Juliet said, she knew she was a sinner, and she sometimes lost her good thoughts; but she much wished to be a true servant of Jesus Christ. Betty (who is a slave sent to take care of some other children) said : " Sir ! I should like to go with you." I asked why : she said, " To Lear about God." I told her, she might do that with her kind friends here : "Yes, sir," she replied; " but I am afraid I shall be taken away, and made to sin against God;" alluding to the licentiousness of slave masters. I replied, " Pray much to God, and he will take care that you shall not have to ain. He has promised not to suffer us to be tempted, above what we are able." She sobbed a good deal while I talked with her.

March 21. Thursday.—The change hat appears to be made in three or four of the Gambier girls is worth all the labor and expense that has been bestowed on Africa. Their minds seem renewed, and their hearts made soft and tender, by Christian principle. It was truly interesting to find feelings which mark and distinguish the real Christian, in these who were born heathens, and who, in all probability, would have continued such, but for our society

as God's honored instrument. March 27. Wednesday .- I called on Monge Backe, the Headman of the country in which the Settlements are situated. He is an old man, but has the chief power in this neighborhood. I told him that I had come from England to visit our friends. "They are sent hither," I said, " from the love which white men have to you, and to teach you and your children our beok." He said," All white men do not love black men, for some take them away out of the country, and make them work; and that does not shew love." I answered, "There are two kinds of white men, good and bad. Now can you say any thing against Mr. Renner, Mr. Wenzel, and our other friends whom we send? Have they not taken trou-ble to teach your children? have they not paid you for all that they bought ! have they ever done wrong? He said, "No! you may see they teach children; and you may be sure to believe what Mr. Renner says, for he always says true."

Never was there a man of deep piety, who has not been brought into extremities—who has not been taught been put into the fire—who has not been taught to say, Though he sky me, yet will I trust in him?

BIBLE CAUSE.

Extracts from the Correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society, published Dec. 1817.

From Basseterre, St. Christophere, Oct. 16, 18 7.

About twelve months ago, when I was on the point of embarking for this country, you kindly furnished me with Bibles and Testaments, to distribute among the poor negroes, and others, whowere destitute of the Holy Scriptures, and had no means of obtaining them. I now ake the liberty to present you my sincers thanks for your kindness, and to inform you how I disposed of your invaluable gift. Before I came to this island. I was two nonths in Antigua. During my stay there, several pious blacks came from Bermuda, an standa short distance from Antigua, to request that a few Bibles and Testaments night be given them; for this they begget in a very af-fecting manner. Mr. Jacksin and I gave them 2dozen of Testaments. Veinformed those poor negroes that we could not prudently give them any more. We advised them to read to such as were mable to read, and then to lend their Testaments to such of their companions as were disposed to read for themselves. This they promised to do; and, on receiving the rich treasure, their joy was inexpressible, as might be seen by the tears which flowed down their sable faces. Soon after my arrival in this place a mulatto female slave called on me for a Bible, which I gave to her. In a shirt time, several others, both black and plored, called on me in a similar manner. As I saw the want of the Scriptures which prevailed, I was careful to gve to such persons only as were in low circumstances, and appeared truly in earnet. After giving the Bibles and Testaments away in this manner, the few that remaned in my possession I gave to a Sabbath chool in this town, where about two or tree hundred poor black and colored childen are gratuitously taught the principles f the Christian religion.

From Beice, August 6, 1817.

The Rev. Mi Davies has requested me to forward this etter to you. He is in great want of bles for the poor slaves and others in Deerara. It is pleasing to find that so many those poor people have learned to read as scriptures, and that they take so much deight in reading this holy book, which able to make them wise unto salvating and contented and happy in their prest condition.

Mr. Davies writ:—"I had no just idea of the number negroes that wish for Bibles, till I menned to some of them, that I would procu Bibles for those who wished to have the. The next week, applications pourein from every plantation, and every quer, especially for Bibles with referencin the margin. The negroes say they wget the money ready by the time the bles arrive, which I hope will be in founonths at furthest."

We are endeaving to prepare people for the Bible, by ching them to read, and by pointing oto them the importance of it; and of wish that the 100,000 slaves in Demen, Essequibo, and Berbice, could read; en we would write for 100,000 Bibles forem. The negroes are sending you cottooffee, and sugar, every month; you st send them in exchange the preci word of God.

From the Moran Missionaries on the Coast of Labor. Okkak, September 18, 1817.

We, the Missaries of Okkak, return to the worthy BiSociety in London our most respectful cordial thanks for the additional and myaluable present of the Acts of the Apes, in the Esquimaux language, which have received by the vessel of this ye May the Lord bless your deeds, which wrought in God; and may the work are carrying on, still continue to pres for the salvation of many thousand at

This portion of New Testament in the Esquimaux luage, affords us much joy and encouragent; nor do we entertain a doubt but our Esquimaux also will receive thost beneficial impressions, when, thienter, they shall read the beautiful deption of the origin of the Christian Che, and feel their hearts warmed with franctives to gratitude.

Our aged nonary at Nain, Mr. Schmiddmann, defatigably engaged in completing the slation of all the Epistles, and has so acceeded, that we have been able twice circulate the manuscripts for revise and we shall do the same, this winter the third time; after which we shall the whole fairly transcribed, and trait it to you, next year, for your approba and printing.

From the Robert Pinkerton. St. Peters, Aug. 25, (O.S.) 1817.

The Don Cek Bible Society was finally establis on the 12th of July, when the bravettman, Count Platoff, and General sinckoff, were unani-

Two of theirer, of whom one had ministered in Labrasore than thirty-one years, appeared, at themittee, on the 17th of last month, in the ce of the natives, and expressed the than the Christian Esquimaux, for what the Socad done in their behalf.

mously elected Vice Presidents, together with a Committee of eight Directors, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. At the first meeting of the Committee, Count Platoff presided; and a number of appropriate regulations were made, which will tend greatly to accelerate the object of the institution. The following are extracts:

"Now that the Don Cossack Branch is regularly organized, the Committee will endeavor to act in such a way as is best calculated to further the benevolent objects of the Russian Bible Society, and to furnish all our Cossacks, who desire to possess them, with the books of Holy Writ.

" It is necessary, therefore, first of all, to use means for augmenting the number of members and benefactors; thereby the amount of subscriptions will, by the aid of Almighty God, who blesses all good institutions, be augmented also; at the formation of this society, the subscriptions from the inhabitants of this city (Tscherkask) alone, were very considerable. The other parts of the Don Cossack States have not yet been called upon to aid this newly founded institution; and, therefore, in order that the Cossack officers and men, and even the civil inhabitants, who are animated with a desire to promote the reading of the word of God our Saviour, may have an opportunity of manifesting this their laudable zeal, by becoming supporters of this society, the Cossack Government shall be petitioned to make its object known in a becoming way, in all the districts inhabited by the Don Cossacks, by sending to overy village, 1st, a copy of His Imperial Majesty's letter to the Hettman, Count Platoff, on the subject of the Bible Society. 2nd, A copy of the pamphlet on the object of the Russian Bible Society ; from which every one will see, that not the smallest gifts are rejected; that even kopeks will be accepted with gratitude. 3d, Subscription-papers for enrolling the names of the members and benefactors. Each of the priests belonging to the Cossacks of the Don, shall also be furnished with copies of the same from the Consistories of Tscherkask and Hossersk; and these Consistories should further be petitioned to recommend the cause to the pastors of the flock of Christ, that on all occasions they may endeavor, as much as possible, to animate their people with a holy zeal for this work of God, undertaken to advancethe glory of the Redeemer, and the eternal salvation of mankind. And as part of the Cossack troops are now on service in different countries; among whom, it may well be supposed, there are those, who, out of pious motives, would desire to take part in this work, so universally beneficial, and calculated to promote the salvation of souls, by becoming members and benefactors; therefore, the War Expedition should be requested to send copies of the above named papers to every station where the Cossacks are on actual service. Respecting the number of copies of the Holy Scriptures needed, it may be taken for granted that it will be great, because the zeal of the Cossacks for reading the word of God is well known."

According to the register which we have already received from the Committee in Tscherkask, the number of members and benefactors is no less than 8,140. Their subscriptions amount to upwards of 22,000 rubles; of which sum they have sent 10,000 to aid the funds of the parent society. They have requested 365 copies in the Slavonian, German; Calmuc, and Tartar languages, to commence with; and are making preparations for opening a depository.

HISTORY OF A POOR CRIPPLE.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

The efficacy of the Holy Scriptures, illustrated by the experience of a poor Cripple.

The instance of success which I shall now give you, attending the reading of the Scriptures under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, without any advantage whatever, either from commentaries, conversation or public preaching, is not of an ordinary cast. The clear view of Scripture, agreeable to the analogy of faith which he acquired, must commend itself to every man, and prove a fresh stimulus to every friend to Bible and Missionary Societies, to promote a further and more enlarged circulation of

the sacred volume.

A worthy minister thus writes a

'Having preached occasionally in the vil-lage of Overton, (in Hampshire) I was informed of a poor cripple who lived there, of the name of William Churchman, remarkable for his knowledge of the Scriptures, who did not appear to have read any book but the Bible, nor conversed with refigious people of any denomination, nor to have attended any public worship. My curiosity was much excited by this account, and I formed an instant determination to visit him on the evening of the following Sabbath. As I approached his cottage, its exterior gave me at once an idea of the wratched poverty of the inhabitant; the roof decayed, the windows, of which there were two, with scarcely one unbroken pane, were stopped with straw, hay, and many colored rags. The shattered door was open. On entering I beheld, seated on a little stool, (which with a broken chair and an old oakentable, composed the whole furniture of the miserable hovel) an object,

whose appearance was expressive of greater wretchedness than eventhat of the habitation itself. His countenance appeared to be that of a man about 30 years old, pale and squalid; his head of an immederate size, formed a shocking contrast to his withered limbs, which were not larger than those of a child of ten years old, distorted and deformed by several curvatuges, both in the legs and spine. He was read-ing when I went in: and designing to conceal my errand, I accosted him with a very careless air, " William, how do you do? What book is that you are reading?" He raised his head to look at me, and replied with a look and tone of seriousness and aftection, which instantly removed all those unpleasant sensations his appearance had excited, 'The New-Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' 'Ha!' said I, 'I have heard you religious people say, that a great deal of good may be got from that book, perhaps you can tell me if it be so; for I am sure I am bad enough, & if it will make me better, I'll read it too."

He replied very gravely, . If the same Spirit who moved holy men of old to write it, open your heart to understand it, then it will do you good; but not else, for . the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But,' rejoined I, still affecting ignorance of his meaning, 'How came you then to understand them? Surely you cannot be a learned man?' Eyeing me with a solemn and piercing attention, he said, 'Sir, I don't know you, nor do I know why you came here; but this I know, that I am commanded by this book, to be ready to give to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in me, and I pray God, that I may be enabled to do it with meekness and fear : you see, Sir, what a cripple I am, but you do not know what a sinner I am."

'You a sinner,' exclaimed I, 'how can that be? you are not able to get about to drink, game, dance and carouse as the rest of us can; how then, in the name of wonder, is it possible that you should be a sinner?' 'True,' said he, 'I could not ; but yet I am one of the very vilest of sinners, for I believe no son of Adam ever sinned in the way I have done; for I thought because God Almighty had made me such a poor lame cripple, and punished me so much, I supposed for nothing, that therefore I might take the liberty to ain with-out fear; for I thought he would never be so hard as to punish me here and hereafter too: so that because that was the sin I could most easily indulge, I delighted to curse and swear, and I am sure I made such new oaths and curses, that even if you have been used to swear yourself, they would make you tremble to hear them -However, blessed be God, who during a sickness, awakened me in the prospec death, and made me miserable,' (for he then knew no other way to heaven than by his own works.) 'Dear me.' interrupted I, ' what other way can there be than doing all the good we can, in order to gain the favor of God Almighty!' He answered, By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified, for by the law is the knowledge of sin; not by works of rightcousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.'-But,' continued he, in this distress I tried to pray, but of all the prayers you ever read or heard, I believe you never heard any like it. I said, Lord, I am a poor sinner that never did any good in my life, and now I am afraid I must die and go to hell; but, O Lord, if thou canst save me, pray do, though I do not know how it can be. O try me once more, and I will be better than David: he prayed seven times a day, but I will pray eight times, and read twelve chapters. But by praying, I only meant reading eight Collects out of my mother's Prayer Book '- Well,' interrupted I again, 'what can be better praying than reading those excellent Col-

lects?"

'Ah, Sir,' said he, very earnestly, 'you might read all the prayers over that ever were made by man; you might make very good prayers for yourself; or if you were a bishop, or some such great man, you might make prayers for other people, and yet never pray yourself in some life."

yet never pray yourself in your life.'
'Well,' said I, 'this is very strange;'
what is praying then? He replied, 'Praying is telling the great God what we feel
that we want of him.'

Returning to his story, he said he got something better, and set about his task, but soon found he did not pray. But, blessed be God,' said he, 'although I left off performing my task, he did not suffer me to leave off reading the Testament; though the more I read the worse I was, for I read it all through, and all seemed to condemn me. Now I can see in it exceeding great and precious promises, but I could not see any of them then: I could only attend to such awful words as these : Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.' Yet I began to read the Testament over again, and when I came the second time to the blessed first chapter of the first epistle of John, and read these precious words, 'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin,' I

'These are wonderful things,' said I, that you tell me; but what was the reason ! Does the power of kings and rulers relate why God shewed them to you? was it because you were carnest in reading the Testament?

He replied, with inexpressible energy, Who hath saved us, and called us with a holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his purpose and grace, given us in Christ Jesus before the world make me believe, that the great God ever thought any thing about such a poor insignificant crippled man as you are, before he made the world? 'Yes,' said he, 'else why is it said, 'chosen in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be

holy, and without blame before him in love.' - Surely,' said I, ' you have never sinned since that time?' He replied, 'in many things we offend all: if we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.'- But,' said I, ' if you should sin so much as to go to hell after all this, you had better have remained as ignorant as I am.' . He replied, 'Being confident that he who hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ. My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give them eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither shall any pluck them out of my hand. Who himself bare our sins in his own body on the tree.'- Do I understand you rightly? that it does not signify what sins you commit, or how you live, now Christ is become your Saviour?' He replied, with a loud accent of animated and holy indignation, 'God forbid! how shall we who are dead to sin, live any longer therein? for the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead : and that he died for all, that they which live, should not any longer live unto themselves, but to him that died for them and rose again.'

Looking at me while he was thus speak. ing, he saw a rising tear which I could no longer suppress, and instantly cried out, ' I am sure, Sir, you are not what you seem : I adjure you to tell me what you are, and why you came to see me ?'- My dear Christian brother,' said I, 'it is true as you say, I am not what I seem; I am a poor sinner, who, like you, have been led by the Holy Spirit to trust in that Jesus who died for the ungodly.' After a short pause, he said 'I have heard one of the neighbors say, there is a strange kind of man who comes sometimes to David Trueman's house, and that folk call him a metridate, or some such name; are not you the man?'- Yes, my dear friend, I am the man. I have just been telling your poor neighbors, that the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.'

Never shall I forget his look or his action : rising hastily from his seat, & grasping one of my hands in both of his, he instantly dropped on his knees, and lifting up his eyes, beaming with ecstacy, he cried aloud- O my God, I thank thee, thou hast not only answered but exceeded my request: I prayed that I might see and converse with one of thy people before I died, and lo, thou hast sent me one of the ministers of Jesus. And now, my dear Sir,' added he. ' you must tell m to the people on that sweet verse, for I never heard a gospel sermon in my life.' I complied.

When I had ended, 'You know not,' said he, how you came to preach at Overton, but I can tell you. Ever since I have been new-born, I have daily prayed to my heavenly Father, that if there was any minister of Christ in England, which I thought there must be somewhere, because the Bible was here, he would send one to teach my poor blind neighbors, and he has sent you; and I doubt not but God will make you useful to them.

I was desirous of knowing whether he had, from searching the Scriptures, obtained any distinct views of the nature of Christ's kingdom on earth; and whether, as he conceived himself at a remote distance from any of Christ's disciples, he had turned his attention to the order and government of his church. To my inquiries I received with surprise the answers which follow.

' How many churches do you apprehend God may have in the world?" 'One only,' was his reply. 'What church is that?' The general assembly and church of the first-born, which is written in heaven.'-What then was the church of the Jews?' 'The shadow of good things to come, but the body is of Christ.' 'How are these visible to the world?" ' By their fruits ye shall know them.' 'Yes, as individuals, but how shall they be visible as a church ?" Where but two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.' That may be in many places at once, but are they not called churches, why is this?' Because each is like the whole church, as Paul says, In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. 'How do any unite with such a church?' 'They first give themselves to the Lord, and to us according to the will of God.' 'What officers are there in the church of Christ?" ' Bishops and deacons' What is the office of a bishop ?' . To feed the flock of God, over which the Holy Ghost hath made him overseer.' What is the deacon's office ?' 'To serve tables.' Were those officers appointed for enriching, or advancing the persons bolding them ? " Ourselves your sorvants for Jesus' sake. Not for filthy lucre's sake ; not as lords over God's heritage, but as helpers of your joy." . Who are to act in choosing those officers?". Wherefore look out from among yourselves, seven men of good report, full of the Holy Chost and of faith, whom we may

ed men creep into the church, how are they to be dealt with when they are dis-covered? 'Put away from among your-selves that wicked person.' But if they repent afterwards?' What shall the reteiving of them be, but life from the dead?" to our bodies, or our consciences?' 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; but unto God the things that are God's'. 1 was surprised at his ideas on this subject, and could ask him no more questions.

This extraordinary man is since dead .-Let us learn from this account of him, how indispensably necessary is the teaching of began,' What,' exclaimed I, 'can you the Holy Spirit, for a right and saving knowledge of the Scriptures; and may we never open the sacred Volume, without lifting up the heart in prayer for divine teaching. Lord, open thou my eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law !"

PHILADELPHIA BIBLE INSTITUTIONS.

BRAINERD.

Several officers of the different Bible Institutions in Philadelphia, assembled on the 13th February last, to take into consideration what measures were necessary to give efficiency to their operations, and secure success to their object. At this meeting it was Resolred, That the Editors of the public newspapers in the city have it recommended to them, to publish from time to time, selections from the annual reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as well as from the annual reports of the Bible Societies in this country—that it be suggested to the Bible Society of Philadelphia to appoint a committee to make such selections, and use their influence to obtain the publication of them as proposed-that the Managers of said Society be requested to take suitable measures for reviving the Bible Associations of the city and adjoining districts-and that the officers of the several Associations present at this meeting, use their utmost endeavors to impress the managers and members of the Associations and Societies with the importance of renewing their institutions and reviving

The following extract from the address published by the meeting above mentioned, will interest our readers as containing an affecting view of the low state of religion in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and as exhibiting a zeal in the cause of God and the Bible, worthy of universal imitation.

Fellow Citizens .- We invite your co-operation in the benevolent purpose contemplated. The necessity and utility of such associations may easily be made apparent. Their agency, promptly and vigorously applied, would in the most speedy manner discover and supply the wants of many families now destitute of the Holy Scriptures Many a humble dwelling has been blessed with the gift of a Bible, which before did not contain the inestimable treasure by the exertions already made; but they have been far too partial and temporary to find out all the destitute families, much less to supply their wants. The north western district is supposed to contain 12,000 inhabitants, and it has only four places of worship. Now, these houses of worship, if they were allotted exclusively for the accommodation of that population, would not be sufficient for more than 4000. May not then conclude it probable, that 8000 are wholly unconnected with any worshipping society; and is it not probable, too, that at least the fority of these families are wholly destitute of the Holy Scriptures .- For, it is not reasonable to suppose, that persons so utterly inattentive to reon as to disregard the Sabbath and the House of God, would purchase the Bible; and surely the exertions already made in that district have no means been sufficient to supply with the Holy Scriptures so large a population.

Were we to take a view of the condition of Southwark, we should discover reasons to form similar conclusions; all demanding renewed exertions on the part of the Associations for carrying the bread of life and the water of life to their fellow citizens who are famishing with want. And. indeed, in the very centre of the city, there are doubtless many families living in courts and alleys, which need the exercise of that Christian bevolence which will condescend to discover and relieve their poverty. It is plain then that the wants of the people have by no means been suffi-

ciently relieved. The very necessity of renewed exertions fornishes strong proof of the utility of reviving the Association. Besides, let it be considered, that if they were to prosecute the design of their organization with systematic and persevering industry by going from house to house for subscriptions, on modified plan, a large sum might be annually obtained for the gratuitous distribution of the Holy Scriptures. And it is further obvious, that by engaging a large number of individuals in active efforts for circulating the Bible, they would be instrumental in cherishing and increasing the flame of zeal in the cause of God and his Holy Oracles; flame which, we trust will continue to diffuse itself, not only in this city, but through our country, and through the whole world.

Let none be deterred from coming forward to this work by an apprehension of great labor. The Managers of each district being numerous, it will not require many afternoons to visit every house and every family : and the subscription being annual, and not mouthly, will be collected with little

For a moment, fellow Christians, reflect on the value of that Book, for the distribution of which

It is the gift of Gop, and the purchase of his It was written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and confirmed by signs and wonders, and divers miracles. It reveals the mystery of Salvation, proclaims the law of the Lord, and exhibits promises exceeding great and precious. It enriches poverty, and ennobles meanness. It encreases greatness, and exalts royalty. It is our chart and our compass through life. It is more chart and our compass through life. precious than silver or gold, than rubies or diamonds. It is the word by which we are born again; fhe milk that nourishes, and the meat that strengthens our epiritual life. It is the harter of our privileges, and the pledge of our immortality. It is the sun that enlightens and warms, that fertilizes and adorns the moral world. Can exertions too great be made to distribute this book? we know its value, and shall we not feel so itous to impart the treasure to the destitue Like the atmosphere, millions more may enjoy its truths and its promises, without lessening our privileges; or like the light, it may illuminate a whole hemisphere, while it shines on our habitations. Let us prove, then, that we prize the Bi ble, by our zeal to circulate it.

By order of the Meeting, RICHARD DALE. PHILADELPHIA CHARITY SCHOOLS.

Annual Report, of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of Charity Schools.

The Board of Managers in presenting their Annual Report, congratulate the Society on its growing prosperity, and extended usefulness. From an income of less than twenty dollars per annum, it

appoint over this business.' 4 But if wick- has increased its revenue sufficiently to maintain has increased its revenue sufficiently to maintain two schools, in which more than three thousand poor children have received the rudiments of an English education. From the number of nine or ten members at its foundation, it has witnessed an increase to four hundred; and a disposition manifested by the benevolent, to fill up the places of those where

those whose labors have ceased. Within the last year a measure long contemplated by the Society, has been accomplished. The liberal donation of the executors of Robert Montgomery, deceased, mentioned in our last report, has enabled the Board, with the assistance derived from scholars paid for by the county commissioners, to open two schools, one for boys and one for girls, on the Lancasterian System, in the District of Southwark. In these schools are three hundred and fourteen children, of whom two hundred and thirty four are paid for by the County Commissioners, and the remaining eighty editcated out of the funds of the Society

The annual expence of educating the children of the poor, returned by the assessors to the County Commissioners, had become so enormous as to awaken the attention of the Board as well as that of very many of our fellow citizens. It was believed that these children could be educated at about half the sum then paid; and the Commissioners anxious to lighter the public burthens, agreed with the Board, to pay six dollars per annum for every child sent by their order, to the Southwark Schools, to a number not exceeding three hundred. The prices heretofire paid by the Commissioners, to all the teachers employed by them, have in con-

All the Schools under our care are now conducted on the Lancastrian plan; and the Board on this occasion, renewedly approve of this system, and testify to its beneficial effects, as well as to its superiority over every other system hitherto known for the edecation of the poor.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Society, the Manual of the Lancasterian System published by the British and Foreign School Society, has been republished, with a concise history of our own Society prefied, and also the Lancasterian Lessons, very nucle amended and adapted to the schools of his country; both of which are now of-

fered for sile. From the re-publication of this book, highly beneficial results will be likely to ensue. details of the Manual are such as to enable a person of noderate capacity to establish the system in places where a regularly instructed Lancasterian teacher could not be procured, and it is hoped from the general concorn manifested by the friends of education and sound morals, that ere long every village in our country will contain a well ar-

ranged Lancasterian chool.

The Board have the pleasure to state, that in the Walnut-street schools, there are 268 boys, and 182 girls, and in the Southwark schools, 194 boys, and 120 girls, making the total number of scholars at present under the care of the Society, 764.

The teachers in the schools in Walnut-street, are Thomas Walter and Elizabeth Wilsoh-those in Southwark, are Sam'IF. Watson & Sarah Morton. The board have now closed their seventeenth Annual Report. They rejoice to see the views of the founders of the Society accomplished. A general attention seems to be excited in the public mind on the subject of the education of the poor. mind on the subject of the education of the poor. Charity schools on enlarged and liberal principles, have within a few years past, been established in various parts of our country, and the benevolent mind looks forward to the period not far distant, when education and knowledge will be diffused through all the ranks of the community. To a Beneficent Providence who has crowned our labors with his blessing, we desire to render unfeigned thanks, and evince our gratitude by renewed ex-

ritions in the path ofduty.

Signed by order of a masting of the board of managers, held 12 me. (Dec.) 31st, 1817.

Pinner Generatt, Chairman.

SYNOD OF GENEVA, N.Y.

From the Panyra (N. Y.) Register. The Synod of Genea convened at Rochester Feb. 18th, 1818, and RIPORT;

The Synod of Geneva has six Presbytcries, viz. No. of Ministers. Onondaga 19 27 15 Cayuga 26 Geneva 14.

Ontario 19 Some of the ministers belonging to the Synod, have the pastoral charge of Churches not yet connected with any Presh ery; and some have no pastoral charge. Twenty ministers and 1791 communicants have been added to the Synod the

last year. STATE OF RELIGION.

From a free conversion had on the state of Religion within our bounds, it appears, that in all our Presbyteries, there is an increasing attention our Presbyteries, there is an increasing attention to religious concerns. Jost of the congregations belonging to the Presbytry of Cayuga, have been graciously visited; many sinners have been convinced, and hopefully made penitent and humble, and the professed friends of Christ have generally been revived and made a rejoice in the God of their salvation. In the congregation at Auburn, the work of divine grace has been extensive and glorious; 110 have already united themselves to the church, and are rejuding in the love and service of their Redeemer. vice of their Redeemer

rice of their Redeemer.

The congregation at maca, has shared largely in Divine quickening. The two congregations in Geneva have also been graciously visited, and God's children refreshed. In the Presbytery of Onondaga the riches of civine grace have also been displayed during the last year. In the town of Camillus the Holy Spirt has been gloriously shed down, and a church constituted, consisting of about 100 members. The congregation in Otisco has also experienced alentiful effusion of the Spirit. At Salt Point, and in the villages of Orville and Liverpool, the tolus of redeeming love have been experienced.

The congregations in Richmond and Genese, in Ontario Presbytery; and the congregation in Buffalo, in Niagara Presbytery, have been graciously visited, and the number of communicants very considerably enlarged.

very considerably enlarged.

During the last year, Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes have been instituted in many of our congregations, and have been productive of much good. Monthly concerts for prayer, and weekly conferences have generally been observed. These,

with the stated female prayer-meetings, observed in many of our congregations, with an increased disposition to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, and to attend on the stated and occasional preaching of the word, have gladdened the hearts and excited the exertions of the friends of Zion. In view of these rich blessings of our God and King, the Synod take courage, and call upon themselves and brethren, to make exertions to advance the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom, in full confidence that the time has come for the

Most High to have mercy on his Zion. The Synod are not intensible that "there re-maineth yet very much land to be possessed." The Name and Sabbaths of the Lord, are, by many within our bounds, greatly profaned; which, with the intemperate, degrading use of ardent spirits, are abominations which call for deep re-

pentance, speedy refermation, and the joint counteraction of all the friends of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Synod thankfully recognize the good hand of God upon the congregations within their bounds, and supplicate a continuation of the smiles of the Great Head of the Church, is render all his friends more faithful; to bring his enemies to bow to his authority, and to fill the world, with the knowledge, love and praise of his hame. REVIVAL IN NEWARK, N. J.

From the American Baptist Magazine Extract of a letter from Rev. DAVID JONES, to one of the Edilors. Nevark, Nov. 23, 1817.
Dear brother, —You have, doubtless, heard before this, that the Lord has visited his people in this place, and poused out upon us his Holy Spirit! Yes, the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. When I came to this place, found the church in a very low, uncomfortable and divided state. This was in January, 1814; and as they had been for some time without a pastor, the congregation was scattered, and in a manner broken up. The church also was em-barrassed with a heavy debt on account of their meeting house. This was accompanied with circumstances of a very distressing nature, too te-

er, soon began to increase. The breuch was healed. The debt, in a great measure, was liquidated. Thus at the close of the last year, we seemed, upon the whole, to be in a comfortable state. The bones were come together, bene to his bone, and sincus and flesh had come upon them, and the skin covered them above ; but there was, comparatively, no breath in ut. About that time, I observed several of the brethren to be much concerned on account of their own lukewarmness, and also the state of things among us in general. Their exercises were not dissimilar to those of awakened sinners; for they had great distress of mind, & afterward strong consolation. The first day of the present year will be remembered by many in this place with peculiar interest, in time, and I doubt not, through eternity! There prevailed on that day, as we found afterwards, a general impression of seriousness on the minds of the people. They could not account for it; nor did they; as individuals, know that others were exercised in the same manner as themselves. It was, doubtless, by an invisible hand; the effects of whose operations have since been abundantly manifested; but itself, like the wind, (John iii. 8.) has never been seen by mortal eyes. The first Monday evening in Jan. (it is a night to be remembered) "The Missionary prayer-meeting? was held at my house; there we saw, evidently, that the Lord was about to re-vive his work among us. I observed several persons present, who were not in the habit of attending such meetings; and no sooner were devotional exercises introduced, than the people seemed to melt, and many wept bitterly. We had a comfortable season, a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. From this time our social meetings became crowled, so that no private house would contain the people; we removed, therefore, into a large school-room, which was likewise frequently crowded. Meetings of some kind or other, were held almost every evening. for the space of three months. Very little business was done, for during the day we visited and received visits, and in the evening attended meetings. In almost every house, as soon as we entered, we heard the cries of the wounded, or expressions of joy from those who had been brought to liberty! How delightful the employment, of going from house to house, to weep with those who vept, and rejoice with those who rejoiced; to find the people conversing about divine things, and frequently bathed in tears; to point anxious, inquiring souls to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world! We had several visits from ministering brethren, and indeed from others, which were very acceptable; the hand of the Lord was with them, and much good was done. The Churches at the Farms and Jefferson's village have also shared in the refreshing shower .-Several valuable additions have been made to

Since the commencement of the good work, I have baptized sixty-five professed believers, who have been added to the church in this place. Six of whom had been members of Pedo-baptist chur-A considerable proportion are heads of families; but the greater part are from among the youth. Some had been the most notoriously wicked of any in the town: others were of the most securely self-righteous among the Pharisees. It is truly delightful to contemplate the effects of divine grace on such a variety of characters! What pleasure does it afford me, to look around on the assembly and behold so many sinners, who have recently been plucked as brands from the burning! These are the Lord's doings, and they are truly marvellous in our eyes!

It is now more than ten months since the good work was begun. Some time has, therefore, been afforded to try those who professed to be the subjects of it. But though some few give suspicious signs that they are tares among the wheat, yet, we have abundant cause of joy over others, who have more than realized our expectations, and hitherto afford ample proof, that they are, indeed, what they profess to be; sinners converted from

the error of their ways. Large additions have likewise been made to both of the Presbyterian churches in this place, under the care of Rev. Drs. Richards and Griffin ; but as I am not in possession of sufficient information to give any correct account of the good vak among them, and as a statement of it is already, under the sanction of the Rev. Synod of N. York and New-Jersey, before the public, I shall not enter into particulars. Yours, affectionately, DAVID JONES.

REVIVAL IN POULTNEY, VT.

Extracts from a Communication from the Rev. CLARK KENDRICK, to one of the Editors of the American Baptist Magazine. Nov. 1817.]

The uncommonly gloomy season we witnessed last year, seemed to fall with more weight on the minds of the public, than any one judgment of God, I ever witnessed before. It evidently produced a solemnity on the minds of many people; but there was no general acknowledgment of special conviction until Sept. when there began to appear something of a work of grace in one corner of the town. For some time we were held in a state of suspense between hope and fear, as to the issue, whether it would continue and extend its balmy influences, or take its flight, and leave the people in their sing.

About this time, there was an occurrence per-haps worth noticing. In the centre of the town where nothing of the work had discovered itself, one evening towards twilight, a number of young girls, from about 11 to 14 years of age very merrily at play, on the broad steps of the Baptist Meeting-house, and of a sudden, without any visible cause, they were struck with solemn awe, and retired with sighs and sobs, to a house, where they spent the evening in reading the Bible, and other good books. Some of these children, (one of whom was my eldest daughter) eventually obtained a comfortable books. tually obtained a comfortable hope and were baptized. This circumstance led me to hope, that the Holy Spirit was mercifully hovering over us.

The latter part of October, there began to be evident appearances of conviction, in different parts of the town. Sabbath and conference meet-

parts of the town. Sabbath and conference meetings became crowded; and many were inquiring what they should do to be saved.

During the revival, perhaps nearly 200 have been hopefully brought into the possession of religion. Some of whom have not as yet joined any church. I conclude that between forty and fifty have united with the Congregational church in this place. The additions with us since the commencement of the work are an hundred and seven, its of whom have been added by letters. The converts generally maintain a good degree of engagedness in the cause. Many of them are in the bloom of youth. One of whom, a young in the bloom of youth. One of whom, a your man, soon after he had made a religious profe sion, ended his warfare, and sleeps with the pious dead. — The reformation has given rise to a large Female Mite Society, to aid missionary funds and the education of youth for the ministry.

OBITUARY NOTICE

From the Christ Died, on the 4th March inst. about A. M. the Rev. WILLIAM BOARDMAS Presbyterian church in Newtown, ter's giory in the salvation of sinners to of his a milities. In the discharge of the mas a nopular and subs bis office, he was a popular and faithir a diligent conscisutions fastor. His

tenderly attached to him, a deeply me During the course of his long pro-secrete illness, the exercises of his mi erally comfortable, menifesting throng-tire resignation to the wilt of God, brethren, who saw him on the Lord's to his death, in really to the question put about the state of his mind, he words of the prophet, "Who is about feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the worlds of the prophet," who is about feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the worlds of the majorith in death. servant, that walketh in darkness light? let him trust in the name of the light? let bun fruit in the name of the stay upon his God!"—And added, "clight of God's countenance as I once but closed his reply, "God is good! I feel him to be good to me, pause, occasioned by his weakness, be pause, occasioned by his weatness, he My dear brother, God frowns ipper there is great coldness among them. he might not be mistaken, distinctly the hittle success of his ministry amesome time back; when he was remarked of the prophet, a Though ler gathered, yet shall I be glorious in the gathered, yet shall I be glorous in the Lord, and my God shall be my streng the consolatory truth which they tan minister's personal salvation and ster did not depend upon his success, he a moment, but again broke forth, "Oh er, God frowns upon my people in ponce or twice. He evidently regard hour of severe trial, the spiritual inter-

congregation as much as his ewn.

The following were his dying worde lected by his friends who were with his the last conflict.

"On Tuesday morning the 3d inst. be "On Tuesday morning the 3d inst. has the patient subject of a stubborn fever weeks, his disorder suddenly assumed larming aspect. His brother-in-law has sent for, arrived about ten o'clock in the Mr. Boardman, was then dying. His to requested to acquaint him of his situation approached the bed, Mr. B. addressel "How do you do, Doctor?" "How do yo. B." "I am not so well as when read B." "I am not so well as when you say situation to be a critical one-I feel mr but God is able to raise me up, and I tra I think I shall not die, but live to declare derous works of God to sinners. O, Jagreat Saviour; his merits are infinite; is precious, it cleanseth from all sin; emen J—, and secure the mercy of God, for it e for ever. Do you think me near my each B-, your symptoms indicate approaching tion. He heard his brother without the possible discomposure, closed his eyes, and himself about one minute. "Well, if! ing, I have no time to sleep. Raise me upa my family around me." He was raised, family assembled. "Where is R.? where dear wife? My dear and loving wife, I lo sincerely—we have been permitted to live er for many years in much love and harmer we ought to thank God for it .- I am now at leave you; but our separation is not an separation." Being affectionately asked wife, if he could assure her that he felt p safe in the hands of God, he answered w phasis, "I hope I can-I have not left a tion for death till now-I trust I have le given up my soul unreservedly, and 1 hocerely, to Christ, and he will keep that sut I have committed to him."—" Can you say: love? then I can, if it is God's will, give you my loss is your gain. This world is now derness to me." "No, my dear, I leave the hands of that God who has promised it Father to the fatherless ones, and the God and portion." He then most affect committed her to the mercy of God in Chri said. " We shall meet in a world where not known-I now bid von farewell! my children? where is M-? My dear Mare about to lose your earthly father; but will be your Father, if you will love in Where his commandments, &c. Fare you where is E—? My dear E—, you are no have your earthly father taken from you. God will take care of you, and provide for you. you will listen to his counsel, as I have a told you.—I now bid you good by !" (In called for his mother-in-law.) "My dea mother, I bid you farewell! But our separashort; we shall meet in a world where tree no more, and where there are no storms, Now, my friends, one and all, I bid you as ionate farewell !" He earnestly recom the religion of Christ to his friends, as "Fare you well-fare you well! I go a long ney; may God bless you.—I can say no lay me down.". After a short pause be

Spring, for him to examine, and if he fin-thing worthy of publication, to have it put for the good of my people." (Seeing his girl stand by the bed.) "M—, you know told you to seek the Lord Jesus Christ, and your trust in him, if you would be happy here
After a short pause, he exclaimed, "The
cy of the Lord endurath for ever. He wil
leave nor forsake those that put their trusting He then lay still for about five minutes; the nounced these words, "Come, Lord Jens nounced these words, "Come, Lord Jens But quickly; why is thy chariot so slow? not to be impatient; not my will, but the done." Shortly after he said, "He that he interest in the blood of Christ has no med afraid of death." The doctor then feit his — "How is my pulse, Doctor?"—"Very wese "Is it possible for me to continue five multiple of the cont "Sit by me, and tell me the moment of my dure." --- His breath grew gradually shades and he expired about twenty minutes after

"My manuscripts I leave to the care

without a struggle.
Who, on reading this plain unvariable count, does not excluim, "Let me die the of the righteous, and let my last end be like his

For the Boston Record

Mr. WILLIS - A more particular obituary of Deacon Amos Chase, than appeared in last, may be interesting to some of your re especially in Maine.

Deacon Amos CHASE, who died in Saco, 1 2, in his hundredth year, was born in New Jan. 26, 1719. He was married twice-the time, when 24 years of age, and continued state 38 years;—the second time, when 63, of age, and lived with his second wife 14 His descendants are of the second genera of whom 6 are now living, and 10 lived to be ried and have families; of the third gene 81, of whom 50 are now living;—of the figure and 188, of whom 120 are now living of the fifth generation 19, of whom all are living the whole number of his descendants is 30.

whom 195 are now living.
When 19 years of age he came into He resided for a short time in Buxton-owo He resided for a short time in Buxton—owner first house ever inhabited in that towe, when first house ever inhabited in that towe, when now more than 2000 souls—and built the house for the worship of God, ever erected in once heathen place. He drove the first h which ever passed from Berwick to Wells, the a country now apparently old. When 97 ye age, he attended the ordination of Rev. G.

be obvious to ev ce, serving to t of the exam are either too ent to their at real; and the all, that their poses a temp sities of th ile, which is measures or monthly or inment of t

of his scholars

ut, and d

a delegate. On this occasion he en miles before 3 o'clock in the mornhis seat in the council—was himself a the solemn transactions in the house of dude home the same day without injury. Ber he had an interview with the the United States, as he was returnhis castern tour. With manly dignity, lennity, he reminded the chief mathe nation of his awful responsibility dependence on Him for wisdom to in the performance of his arduous duhis best wishes and his sincere praygoccess. The scene was truly intead pleasing, as well to the President

il around him. qual powers continued in full force oth. The last time he ever spake, his manipaired—the last time he opened her were bright and intelligent. nion was never robust. But great enal temperance, and the practice

and rirtue, were means of preserving a one for a period unusually long. ht four years of age he was a subject of ons-and when about 14, while post rerse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah, that hope, which supported him

mily Calvinistic in his sentiments, and estly for the faith once delivered He sustained the office of Deacon about 55 years. He was a man of especially in prayer. His prayers opriate and spiritual. During of his life, he rarely, if ever, prayed filed with the spirit of God, This used to perform in his family till the

cable in his disposition, always cheerinspitality, a pleasant companion of well as the old. He was esteemed al by all who knew him. No one mity, no one doubts that he is now

whe world has had a fair experiment acrof the doctrines he embraced. try were pernicious, an experiment and have made it appear. But Deams a faithful husband, an affectionhind neighbor, a good citizen. His offer was in every respect fair. As a was humble, meek, teachable and his life every Christian grace shone. much life was that of the just, which at light shincth more and more unto day. One thing, he said, have I the Lord, that will I seek after, that I the house of the Lord all the days behold the beauty of the Lord, and his temple. The coldest weather in except this last winter, never kept ouse of God, though he lived about in the place of worship. It was also sattend evening lectures and confeas; from which he was seldom abhis about two years of the close of his bring this period, except for a few ms rarely absent from any meeting w. His passage over the earth was for a long time before his death he at to be gone. He frequently said I e. He rejoiced at the approach of met the king of terrors without a gle, or a tear. He cheerfully followhe grave, for through this gate his ing entered the New Jerusalem. an honor to the religion he progreat would be the influence of all professing Christians could give ed evidence of their piety in life. How ought they to strive to connow them, that they are truly the ed! Of many we cannot speak with my hope they are sincere. But redounds to God, when such to Deacon Chase! Surely a pillar in fallen—a light, too powerful to is removed to heaven, where its

RECORDER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1818.

d of Instruction concluded.

in our system of common educaes prominent than that which we dalready. We mean only to hint subsequent remarks, and leave ections of our readers. brious to every careful observer.

testions to which our schools are pattended to at all, are little betterving to gratify an idle curiosithe examiners, and to amuse the of the pupils who are examined. appointed according to law for either too ignorant, too modest, to their duty, to engage in it val; and their attention is so lit-& object, so unfrequently directthat their presence in school e a temporary restraint on the the of the scholars, and is far salutary and extended influence which is contemplated by law. sures ought to be adopted for white that might rationally be exonthly or weekly visits of a comheir responsibility to God and dready to make personal sacriment of their object.

the the existing system of comthe scarcity and bad quality of Many men who would regard last degree, to send their sons sithout suitable instruments for brismed, can yet perceive no abthem to school, unprovided intely essential to their improveby common expedient, in order inpeace, to make a single book bree, or even half a dozen chilis practice alone is sufficient to tions of the most faithful inferent the least proficiency in his scholars. It leads to confu-'ut, and despair of communicaar important benefit. So, to a quire of paper, parents will t to their children of a quality the best writers, and of course who need every facility in e attain the art of penmanship. fins of economy run through and of the young Tyros, and turpore, than to disgust them em of instruction thus unhapte natural love of indolence, ment ought to be combatly of means that can be devi-Just excitement. No impediben in the way of one sufdy to go forward, and rath-

er desirous to indulge an inglorious ease than pur- that it began in the Sabbath Schools; and that sue any object that requires vigorous exertion; and youth who have to contend with parental penuriousness, and subject themselves to the mortification of dependence on their fellows, or of being oustripped by them, cannot be induced to apply themselves to their studies. They will seek another kind of superiority-happy for them, if it

be not a superiority in vice. An important obstacle to the improvement of youth in our common schools, is the negligence of parents and guardians in co-operating with the instructor. If instead of allowing their children to whirl away the time not spent in school, in frivolous amusements, they made it their business to examine them at the close of the day, as to the proficiency made, and to inculcate the importance of assiduous attention to the instructions received-if they superintended their studies during some of their leisure hours, and faithfully applied those stimuli which a parent can best use, to urge them on in pursuit of knowledge, they would have little reason to complain of the " waste of so much time and money" as are usuall, squandered in teaching more little feats of roguery, than useful ideas. Schools would not then be so often nurseries of idleness and spent as they now are. They would attain the elevation they ought to hold among the means of promoting human welfare and the divine glory; and not only essentially, but happily affect the character of many lature generations. Little is the importance of personal exertion on the part of parents realizedlittle is acknowledged of the vast influence which is exerted on the youthful mind, by the example and conversation of PARENTS; -- and let it not be thought for a moment, that the instruction which a child may receive at school is sufficient for the purposes of his life. It is the least valuable part of the instruction he needs, and for which he has a just claim on his natural guardians. He is to be

formed for usefulness in this world-and for glory

beyond the grave. Let parents feel their respon-

sibility, and anticipate the solemnities of the day

when with their offspring they must stand before

the bar of God-they cannot surely dismiss with

cold indifference, the question, "How may we

best secure to our children, the instruction to

which they are entitled?"

In our paper of the 2d December last, we copied from the Religious Intelligencer a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hebard, containing an account of the Revival in Brandon, Vt. We have lately received a letter from "a lover of fair statements," somewhat in the style of complaint, that Mr. H. had not given a full and fair account of that glorious work of divine grace. We confess that for aught which appeared in Mr. H's. letter we should have been ignorant of the existence of any other church in Brandon than the Congregational; and so long as his letter purported to give an account of the revival in the town, we should have naturally expected some mention to be made of the share enjoyed in it by other societies, in case such societies existed. To us, it appears probable, however, that when Mr. Hebard was requested to furnish a statement of the work of God among the people of his own charge, he entered on the labor with the apprehension that the other churches would furnish their own details, and inadvertently neglected to distinguish between his own society and the town, of which it forms a considerable part.

It would no doubt have added to the pleasure with which Mr. H's. letter was read, had he stated the fact, which our correspondent states, that beside the ninety-four added to his own church, more than a hundred had been hopefully born again, most of whom had united with the Baptist and Methodist churches. But we do not see sufficient ground to question Mr. H's motives. At any rate, it is easy enough to account for his omission of the additions made to the other churches. without supposing him desirous to rob God of his glory, or to suppress facts that must animate real Christians of every denomination.

We are aware of the influence of sectarian feelings in the best of men. They are not to be destroyed in a moment. They are often invisible in their operations, and those who are most actuated by them, are frequently insensible to the fact, and ready to correct themselves, as soon as they perceive the error. So far as we have evidence that any Revival is the work of the Holy Spirit, we know of no reason why our hearts should not be gladdened by the news of it. And it is a solemn question, how will Christians answer to God for their attempts to pull down one denomination in order to build up another, when God smiles on both denominations, and vouchsafes to them the same tokens of his distinguishing love. Let men be transformed by Divine power, from servants of sin to children of God-let them possess the spirit of Christ, and labor to do good, as they have opportunity and ability-in other words, let them be Christians indeed, and it is a matter of small moment, whether they bear one name or anotherwhether they eat herbs or meat or refuse either.

The time is not far distant, when all who have drunk into one Spirit, will drop every minor distinction, and embrace each other as fellow heirs of Christ. Divisions that have too long rent the Christian world will be healed-and the whole body of real believers will be of the same mind and the same judgment, so far as to act in the most perfect concert for the overthrow of all who plant themselves in opposition to the growing interests of the Redeemer's kingdom.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Bedford, to his friend in this vicinity, dated March 11. "To rejoice your heart, I must just inform you that God has displayed the riches of his sovereign grace in a very astonishing manner in a village four miles from me, [Dartmouth, Ms.] where the Rev. Mr. Crocker is laboring. In three weeks, eighty persons we hope have been made the subjects of grace. It has taken almost all in that neighborhood, old and young, rich and poor. The work is attended with evident marks that it is genuine." [Another letter states the number at between 40 and 50. We hope soon to hear more particulars of this interesting work.]

Ey a letter from a friend in the country, we have received the pleasing intelligence of a revival of religion at Rockaway, (N. J.) Not having learnt the particulars, we can only state generally

all the teachers except one, have either made a profession, or are seriously impressed. This will add another to the many instances on record of God granting his peculiar blessing on Sabbath School labors; and of teachers who, while in the act of teaching others, have themselves been taught of God. N.Y. Youth's Magazine, March 16.

Errata.-In stating the number of communicants in the churches in connection with the New-Hampshire General Association, an error occurred. The number was stated at 6844 in 98 churches It should have been stated that the number of communicants in 64 churches, from which only returns were received, is 6844 .- Amherst Cabinet.

Providence, March 21 .- We understand that the projected Peace Society of this State, was organized in this town yesterday. The meeting was introduced by a solemn, appropriate and impressive prayer, by Elder Barnabas Bates, Minister of the Baptist Church at Bristol .- Prov. Gas.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

A society composed of about 12 young ladies, in Connecticut, have met for two years on Saturday afternoons in summer and one evening in a week in winter, to work in aid of missionary purposes. They have been able to sell their work. and have received for the various articles the sum of seventy dollars, exclusive of the commissions which they paid to a shopkeeper for transacting their business. This industry is worthy at least of imitation .- [Communicated.

The young ladies of the Cross Roads and Three Spring Congregations (Penn.) presented one hundred and five dollars and severity five cents, as a donation to the treasury of the Lord, sixty of which were appropriated to make their pastor, the Rev. Elisha Macurdy, a member for life of the American Bible and Missionary Societies; and the balance, \$45 75, by a unanimous vote, was appropriated to the permanent fund of the Western Missionary Society. - Chillicothe Recorder.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

A correspondent in Washington under date of the 12th, writes us: "The New-Hampshire College question has been argued before the Supreme Court, and a very respectable and highly gratified audience of both sexes .- Messrs. WEBSTER and HOPKINSON were for the old College-Messrs. HOLMES and WIRT for the new. I had not an opportunity of hearing either of the last named gentleman .- The others I had the good fortune to hear. Our friend WEBSTER never made a happier effort. To a most elaborate and lucid law argument, he united a dignified and pathetic eroration which charmed and melted his hearers. Mr. Hopkinson was also, as usual, very strong and very eloquent in his conclusion. It is understood that the Court will take time to advise until the next term."

* The Chief Justice mentioned, that the Court had deliberated on the case; that some had not made up their minds, and that those who had were divided in sentiment. [Centine].

CONGRESS-House, March 10.

Internal Improvement. The House, in Committee on this subject, voted, that Congress has no power under the Constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of Post Roads, Canals, and for the improvement of water courses; (78 to 58)-To construct Roads, provided that private property be not taken for public use without just compensation, (76 to 70)
—and to construct Roads and Canals necessary for commerce between the States, provided, as above, (70 to 69.) Of It will be recollected that THE PRESIDENT's opinion, the reserve of the above, was announced in his first message. Cent.

Wednesday, March 11 .- The Speaker presented the petition of VINCENTE PAZAS, agent of the Spanish Insurgents, complaining of the capture of Amelia, stating, that application had been made to THE PRESIDENT, who had refused justice, and praying the interposition of Congress. Mr. Forsuth declared the petition improper, as applying to Congress as an appelate power over the Executive, and moved that it be not received.

A warm and interesting debate ensued, of near-y three hours, when the House decided, 124 to 28, that the paper should not be received.

Old Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors.

The act for the relief of the officers, soldiers, seamen and marines of the revolutionary army and navy, has passed both Houses of Congress. It provides, that every surviving officer, person of the staff, non-commissioned officer, soldier, musician, seaman or marine, of the revolutionary army or navy, who was in service at the close of the war of the revolution, or who served for the term of nine months at any period of that war, on the continental establishment; and who is, or hereafter by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support -if an officer, he shall receive TWENTY dollars a month during life, and if serving in any subordinate capacity, shall receive EIGHT dollars a month, during life.

To substantiate a claim to this bounty, every claimant must testify on oath before the U. S.District Judge, or before any Judge, or Court of Record, of the county or State, in which he resides -that he belonged to the army or navy; and set forth the company, regiment, line, name of vessel, and service in which he was employed—the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving; and give any other evidence he can If this evidence is satisfactory, the Judge will certify the same to the Secretary of War, and the claimant will be placed immediately on the pension list; and receive his pension in the State he resides in. Evidence of indigence will not be required on oath, but other evidence will be.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. On Saturday (14th inst.) The President of the United States communicated to Congress the fol-

lowing Message, on OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. To the Speaker of the House of Representatives, In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiation with the Government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspon ence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, and place the conduct of the United States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moder-ation, and a firm adherance to their rights, on the high and honorable ground which it has invari-bly sustained. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 14, 1818.

Department of State, March 14, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of 16th of December, and of the House of Representatives of 24th February last, has the honor of submitting to the President the correspondence between this department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions of his here, since he received the last instructions of his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These documents will shew the present state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr. DE ONIS, of the 6th of December, against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a pre-

vious communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of the 9th July, being the naper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by McGregor, will shew that it was written ten days after that event ; and the contents of his note of 6th Dec. will show that measures had been taken by the competent authorities of the United States to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings rithin our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The tardiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance, is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws; for, the Spanish Minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warran; him in addressing a note upon the subject to this Department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person

accused had departed from this country.

'As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this Department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Aranjuez, in 1805, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don PEDRO CEVELLOS, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will be also submitted as soon as may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don FRANCISCO PIZARRO and Mr. ERVING, immediatey preceding the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this Department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The documents are 12 in number, with fire inclosures, A. B. C. D. E. They are very volu minous. The following is an abstract of them :-No. 1. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minister to

the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor, then on foot. No. 2. Is also a Letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's Message, of the suppression of the Establishments at Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a Letter from the same to the same, of the 10th Dec. 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negotiations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, & to bring the same to a speedy termination. No. 4. Is a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, appointing a time to com-

municate with him on the subject of his last note. and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed. No. 5. Is a long Letter from the Minister of

Spain, of 29th Dec. last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect. No. 6. Is a Letter of still greater length, of the

5th of January last, from the Spanish Minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western Boundary of Louisiana. No. 7. Is a Letter, also of considerable length

of the 8th Jan. last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for spoliations.

No. 8. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minister, of the same date, making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No. 9. Is a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th Jau. waving a reply to the long Letters of M. De Onis. on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore proposing a negotiation on specific terms; justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination

No. 10. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minister, of date Jan. 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c. proposing a different project of a Treaty ; & renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another Letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former Letters ; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several Letters of the Spanish Minister; complying with his wish for a particular reply to his representations, and com mencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Robbery of the Mail. The following particulars of the late Robbery of the mail, are from a letter by Thomas W. Ludlow.

dated, Havre de Grace, (Maryland) March 12. " About two miles from this place the driver of your mail waggon and myself were attacked by three highwaymen, each armed with a double barrelled pistol and a dirk. They had, previous to our arrival built a rail fence across the road and immediately on our driving up, they leaped from behind the same, where they lay concealed and presented their pistols, threatning to blow our brains out if we made any resistance. We were then carried some distance from the road into the woods; there they tied the driver and myself to a tree, and commenced searching the mail. Every letter was opened, and all the bank notes taken out: they shewed me a large bundle of bills and I much fear the loss will be found very great. They were from 11 until 3 o'clock, busily employed in opening the letters. After they had done they tied us to the back of the waggon, mounted three of the horses, and galloped off towards Baltimore. They were all white menhad their faces blacked; and neither of them appeared more than 30."

The Baltimore Patriot, of the 13th, gives the following particulars of the detection of some of the persons concerned in this robbery.

Two persons of suspicious appearance called at the clothing store of Messrs. Berteau & Dumas. and immediately bargained for a complete suit of clothes for each ; and upon their bills being presented they made a large show of money. Arra ments were made to keep them in waiting, until notice was given to a magistrate and officer, by whom they were immediately arrested; upon which they conveyed a package of bills behind the counter. They were taken before Judge Houston, for examination. The amount of bills drafts and checks found upon them is about \$20,000, principally of the branches of the United States Bank, south of Baltimore, and great quantities of lottery lickets. The two fellows are known journeymen tailors and have been employed in this city. One says his name is Jos Thompson Hare, aged 32 years; the other Lewis, a dirk, powder and balls, were found upon them; and they had on jackets and trowners mentioned in Mr. Ludlow's letter, with new coats over them. Their trowsers were dirty and muddy, as might be expected of those who had been travelling on the road. They had on new hats, bought this morning of Mr. Jacob Rogers. They will be committed for trial. One follow yet remains at large.

The Post-Master-General has advertised, that the notes, draits, &c, saved and recovered, a mount to about Ninety Thousand dollars; they are now in his possession, and will, as soon as the fragments of the addresses can be arranged, be transmitted as originially designed. A schedule of the whole will be published. Several notes, &c. have not yet been recovered. The conduct of the Post-Office on this occasion, was prompt, energetic, intelligent and peculiarly successful.

The horses were found tied to trees in the wood. 25 miles from Baltimore, and had been there one day and two nights when discovered.

War with the Indians.

Accounts from Georgia state, that Gen. JACKson was at the head of 2000 men, marching to wards the hostile Indians; and that he had received instructions to pursue the enemy into the Spanish Territories; and if necessary, to take possession of both East and West-Florida.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. European advices to the last of January, have

arrived by way of New-York. The British Parliament met the 27th, and the Prince Regent addressed them by commission.

The speech is found entirely pacific. The London papers contain a very benevelent letter from the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Duke of Wellington, dated the 30th Oct. at Moscow. The Emperor invites his Grace, whom he extols for wisdom, moderation, and prudence in council, to take, with the consent of the Allies a principal part in a negociation to be opened in Paris on the private reclamations made on France. It will be recollected that these claims are for spoliations made during the reign of BUONAPARTE on various nations, particularly on Prussia, and are authorized by the treaty of 1815; but which have been found too onerous for France to discharge. Prus sia insists on the rigid fulfilment of the treaty, and the negociation to be instituted is to effect some arrangement which will prevent an infraction of the treaty, and render its execution possible.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter received at St. Thomas, from Porto Bello, 19th Feb. 1818.

"Bolivar is at Hogara, where La Terra defeated Sazazyo. He has 12 pieces of artillery and 3000 men. A few days ago his cavalry surprised the royalists, and cut to pieces a fine regiment of huzzars, of Ferdinand the 7th, 500 in number. The advanced pickets of the royalists, have been also defeated, in some late attacks by the cavalry of the Patriots, which is very formidable, and has formed a junction with Bolivar. Morillo has advanced from Calabozo, to join the army. Much s expected from his presence; and should the Patriots risk a general engagement, Morillo no doubt will succeed, otherwise it is very doubtful. By this you will perceive that Bolivar is advancing, and Morillo on the defensive. Both main armies are not one day's march from each other; but the vast superiority of the Patriots' cavalry shields their army from Morillo's infantry. We look every hour for some decisive act from one side or other. The fact is, Morillo is surrounded; and, unless by some desperate act on his part, it will be difficult for him to escape. The above may be relied on, as it comes in such a manner as to put the truth beyond a doubt."

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Francis W. Clapp, to Miss Susan W. Vose-Mr. Billings Clapp, to Miss Emelia Whitney-John Cushing, to Miss DeliciaKingman. -Mr. Thos. Whitmarsh, to Miss Agness L. Snoden. In Salem, Mr. Tucker Daland, to Miss Fliza. Whittredge-Mr. Daniel Buxton, to Miss Rebecca Noyes .- In Hingham, Mr. Timothy Swan, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Marsh.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. John Morton, a native of Portland-Miss Mercy, dau. of Capt. Joseph Eaton, aged 26-Mr. John Douglass, aged 68-Miss Elizabeth Callender, aged 69-Capt. Willard Lane, aged 55-Mrs. Lurana Thayer, aged 41-Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Michael Homer, aged 43-Harriet only daughter of Mr. Cornelius B. Simmon, aged 3 years-Mr. Sylvanus Gray, mer. red 52-Mr. William B. Woodman, aged 40.-

Henry W. Cushing, son of Mr. Thos. C. æt. 21 m. In Salem, Mr. Joshua Eldridge, aged 70.—Mr. John Pearce, aged 74 .- Mrs. Priscilla, wife of Capt. Benjamin Russell .- In Taunton, Miss Abigail C. West, dan. of John West, Esq. aged 19. In Cambridge, Mr. William Whittemore, 86.

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In Medford, Mr. Hezekiah Blanchard, aged 60. In Southboro', Miss Betsey Champney Brigham, only dau. of Mr. Ebenezer Brigham, aged 26 .- In West Boylston, Master George Merrifield, aged 9 vears .- In Portland, Dea. William Capen, formerly of Boston, 73 .- In Pittsfield, Capt. William Francis, 88.-In Westhampton, Hophni Judd, Esq. aged 25. -In New-Haven, Mrs Sarah, wife of Isaac Tomlinson Esq. aged 47.—In Pascataway, (N. J.) Mr. Van Gelder, aged 116.—On Lake Champlain, frozen to death, Mr. Sam'l Henry, lately a drummer in the U. S. army .- In Richmond Vir. in the family of Mr. William M'Kim, a negro man, aged 130.—In Greenfield, Mrs. Hellen A. Grenneil, wife of George Grenneil, Jr. Esq. and daughter of George Blake, Esq. of Boston.—In Pembroke, (N. H.) Doct. Abel Blanchard.—In-Middlabury, (Vt.) Rev. Daniel Avery, formerly pastor of the first Congregational Church in Wren'ham; in this State, in the 71st year of his age, and nearly the 50th of his ministry.—In Washington, suddenly, Col. Robert Gardner, late Com. of Prisoners in

Canada, and formerly of Boston, aged 55.

Drowned, from off the main boom of sch. Minerva, on her passage from this port for Savannah, Mr. Charles Wood, of Gloucester.

Drowned, at sen, on St. George's Bank, being ashed overboard during a violent gale on the 1st of Feb. at midnight, Mr. Benjamin Morgan Stillman, son of the late Benj, M. Stillman, of this town. "The wave passed over him and he is gone."

WILLIAMS's

ANATOMICAL EXHIBITION. THE Anatomical Preparations, executed in Wax, by Williams, are open for inspection. This exhibition, displays all the most important parts of the complicated and magnificent struc-

ture of the human body.

This noble work is the production of seven ears' study and labor, and may be seen at No. 3, Scollay's Buildings, Court Street, opposite the house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Admittance from 9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 cents. March 24.

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies.

MRS. SCOTT's Spring Term will commence in April, for the reception of Young Ladies who are instructed in the following branches of Education, viz.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Orthography, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug Work, Working Muslin, Plain Sewing, Crayens, Chalke, Transparency, Drawing and Painting in Chalks, Transparency, Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, on Paper, Silk, and Velvet. Terms. For the different Branches, 6, 8, & 12 dols

NOTICE. A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors.

A of the American Society for Educating Pious
Youth for the Gospal Ministry, will be hole as at
the Hall of the Massachuseth Bank, on WEDNES
DAY, the 3th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 2 clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the boald, will aftend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

POETRY.

MARCO, THE AFRICAN.

The following verses are founded on the story of an English gentleman and lady, who were on their passage to the East-Indies, in one of the vessels of an English fleet. For some particular reasons they left the vessel, and went on board the Admiral's ship, leaving two young children in the care of a negro servant, who was about 18 years In a violent storm, the ship containing the two children was fast sinking, when a boat arrived from the Admiral's ship for their relief. The crew eagerly crowded to the boat-but the negto lad, finding there was only room for him alone, or the two children, generously put them on board, and remained himself on the wreck, which with the generous boy was immediately engulphed in the N. Y. Adv. ocean:

BY AN AMERICAN. Tremendous howls the angry blast! The boldest hearts with terror quake ! High o'er the vessel's tottering mast. The liquid mountains fiercely break! Each eye is fix'd in wild despair, And death displays its terrors there.

Now plunging in the dread abyss, They pierce the besom of the deep-Now rise where vivid lightnings hiss, And seem the murkey clouds to sweep Thro' the dark waste dread thunders roll, And horrors chill the frigid soul! The storm abates-but shatter'd sore,

The leaky vessel drinks the brine : They seek in vain some friendly shore, Their spirits sink—their hopes decline! But lo! what joy succeeds their grief, Kind Heaven grants the wish'd relief. See, on the deck young MARCO stands, Two blooming cherubs by his side, Entrusted to his faithful hands; A mother's joy, a father's pride ;"

Tho' black his SKIN, as shades of night. His neart is fair-his soul is white Each to the yawl with rapture flies, Except the noble, generous boy; " Go, lovely infants-go," he cries, "And give your anxious parents joy; " No mother will for MARCO weep,

" Long have MY kindred ceas'd to grieve, No sister kind, MY fate shall mourn ; "No breast for ME, a sigh will heave,
"No bosom friend wait MY return!" He said, and sinking, sought the happy shore Where toil and slavery vex his soul no more.

When fate entombs him in the deep!

MISCELLANY.

SPEECH OF MR. WHELPLEY.

In the last Recorder we gave the first Report of the New-York Evangelical Missionary Society of Young Men, presented at their anniversary in December last. The following animating Speech was delivered on that occasion.]

The Rev. Mr. Whelpley moved that the Report be accepted, and after some introductory observa-tions, proceeded as follows:—

Need I remark, Sir, that the subject to which your Report refers-I mean the diffusion of the light and privileges of the gospel-is ever interesting, as it is always of the first importance? While you hear the details of your Board, you cannot but feel its importance; you feel it also, in the responsibilities under which you act ;—you see it in the present state of the church and of the world; you apprehend it in the "length and breadth, and height and depth" of eternal retribution. In its progressive results, this subject is seen to invalve the highest interest, happiness and glory of man :- it is ripe with the salvation of millionswith the perdition of other millions: and with sublime pertentious aspect, looks down upon the ages of eternity, where if not now, it shall elicit, or be indentified with the strongest reflection of divine glory.

I consider this report, Sir, as holding a place among the numerous and decisive proofs, which the present day affords, that a revolution in the intellectual and moral state of man has begun, and is rapidly advancing to its crisis; -a revolution, in which hope is assurance-experiment is success-and contest is victory. What though the struggle between light and darkness be severe and protracted;—what though the lightnings of heaven and the flames of hell alternately narrow and extend the scene of conflict, yet truth and holiness shall triumph—Jesus shall reign.

Examine the intellectual world. The treasures

of wisdom and knowledge are poured forth with a profusion unknown before; -the acts of civilization multiply :-- sciences make progress hitherto unparalleled :- plans for the emancipation of mind from the slavery of error and prejudice, are greatly conceived, and nobly executed;—the rational powers possess their own prerogative—the mass of society is ascendant in intellect.

Again, Sir, look at the moral world. A change is rapidly effecting-indicated by circumstances, confounding in the eye of the skeptic-sublime and beautiful in the eye of the philosopher. The true dignity of human nature, more than the original grade of human being, is about to be secured. I see the ruins of the fall rising in immortal strength and beauty; -and while institutions mul-tiply for objects as various as the forms of human want or woe, a spirit of benevolence, that is heaven-born, pervades society from the palace to the cottage;—the moral man is "created in righteousness and true holiness." These things mark a revolution, I may say, recent in its origin—resist-less in its progress, and wonderful in its evolutions. But to what is this intellectual and moral change to be attributed? "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake." Doubtless, Sir, it is to be attributed, under God, to the gospel of the Son of God, as promulgated by his ambassadors.— Neither will it be esteemed a bold position, that the influence of that gospel has done more to-wards effecting this sublime transition, than all the other causes concurrent that can be ascertained or conceived. There alone is "glad tidings for the poor—comfort for the broken-hearted—lib-erty for the captives—sight for the blind—release for the oppressed—a jubilee for the world." On the morning of such a day as this-in the

midst of scenes brightening with the splendor of truth, of benevolence, of immortality—it might be thought irrelevant—perhaps tantalizing, to ask, what would now have been the state of the world without the influence of the gospel of Christ!—If it be true that the arts and sciences are but second-ary rays from the fountain of wisdom;—if it be true, as observed by a moral Theseus, who having explored, and escaped the labyrinths of infidelity, that "had 't not been for a special revelation whinkind would never have known how to make motive, have wandered under the guidance of what is often, not to say impiously called the light of nature, or of reason?—In view of the prospects, now disclosed by a partial removal of the intervening darkness, the questions recur with distressful had traced its unhappy results through six thousand years, what would have been the present state of man?—and what his hopes, "midst upper nether, and surrounding darkness?"—The present condition of the heathen world partially solver the first of these enquiries :—an answer to the second, with tremendous emphasis, is reported

to us in the state and prospects of the danned!

Among other reasons, Sir, why this Report should be accepted, I cannot fail to mention the seal for the saleation of dying men, which it ex-

hibits. It is a zeal which is " according to knowledge." We know, Sir, the unhappy state of thousands in our own city—of tens of thousands in our own country. We know also the perishing condition of the heathen world. Save a small remnant, "darkness still covers the earth, and gross darkness the people." Shall I relate the molancholy history of perhaps more than nine-tenths of the human family? To be born in sinto be educated in crime-to live without virtue, and to die without hope. Like successive waves, that rise and sink forever, generation after generation passes to eternal retribution. We see their several beacons along the shores of death ;-we hear their several voices as they sink to rise no more! Alas! that each succeeding generation should, of the wreck of generations past, build their frail bark, in which to tempt the storms of life-to pass the streights of death-to make the ocean of eternity!

I ask myself, Sir, can it be, that man, made in the image of God—man who carries in his face the light of reason-on whose brow sits the diminished glory of heaven-in whose breast the seeds of immortal affection grow-in whose eye the fires of immortality beam, can it be, that man is thus depraved—fallen—lost?—'tis even so.— Under the just and holy government of God, where there is sin, there is a curse, and where there is

guilt, there is use and death.
Go into the streets and highways of this city, if you would see this remark verified. Accompany your missionary from house to house: what forms of misery-what depths of ignorance-what extremes of moral degradation will you not behold! Where children in multitudes grow up in vice, sufficient to curtain the heavens with sackcloth; and in ignorance sufficient to give perpetuity to crime and eternity to guilt : where parents, shameless and hopeless, by precept and example, bid their offspring, "God speed"—to hell: where the aged, dark and comfortless, without a glow of unearthly feeling, save what is excited by the consciousness of immortality, set their foot into the grave! In fine, where men carry in their front the names of blasphemy, and women—my soul sickens!—my frame shivers!—"The sword is bathed in heaven:"—the angel of death seizes the flaming brand, and hovers in our sky!

those extensive and desolate regions, where the gospel is heard but at long and painful intervals; where the messenger of peace is seen, with hardly sufficient frequency, to save desire from extinction, and hope from despair. I see him enter for a night the house of a man, who, by adverse providence or the hope of competency, has been driven into the wilderness. Ere they retire to rest, the enquiry is made, whether family worship is maintained? The father, while the children around him anxiously wait his answer, with full heart, and in an agitated voice, says, years have passed away since a prayer was heard in my house !- since I have led my family to the sanctuary !- I, and my children know not God ! - pray for us." As though an angel from the holy of holies were revealed, they with one impulse, sink upon their knees around the man of God.—He prays—and can we not pray with him? Can we not sympathize with the devotions of such a circle ?- A beam of light breaks into the midst, and like a smiling spirit, silently blesses,

Again, Sir, travel with your missionary over

while it inspires the prayer ! Judge, Sir, by your Report, how many scenes like this, have passed during the last year. But more than this. Churches are formed—the wilderness blossoms-the solitude has become the garden of God! Long will the thirdSabbath of Oct. ast be remembered in Clarence, when an infant church broke from the folds of the serpent, and as-serted "the liberty which she had in ChristJesus."

But, Sir, I am irresistably led to extend my view. and to contemplate for a moment the heathen world. Imagine to yourself an infant, born on the banks of the Missouri-in the Siberian wild-in Bramma's territory, or where the Niger rolls her gloomy waters. His infancy passes on the bosom of a being, far less human in soul than in form .-His youth, is spent in the forest, or sheltered in caverns-lashed with storms, or scorched with sunbeams, derives from the inclement force of suns and of seasons, an impress far less odious and terrible, than do the features of his soul from native depravity-from actual crime. He rises to his path :- the spirit of vengeance glares from his eye—hell is in his bosom. No moral precept reaches his ear—no ray of divine grace toucher his heart; he knows little of his duty-less of his high destiny; he thinks of no virtue beyond a brave—of no pleasure beyond revenge! He looks up at the sun, but little does he think of the happy climates which that full orb in his daily circuit visits. And Oh, how deeply ignorant of that "Sun of Righteousness," which dispenses his beams on earth, and pours his glory through heaven! Thus he lives, and thus he dies!—He lives a wretch, and dies but to exchange the scene for greater wickedness-for keener passions

-for deeper darkness-for endless perdition! And yet, Sir, is he not your brother ?- and does not his fate move your compassion?-With little variation, his history is but the history of many millions of our race. The Indians, the Chinese, and the nations of central Asia, though more refu ed and somewhat more exalted in the ranks of men, than mere savages, are still but heathen; and if a fruitful soil and genial climate, if the exu-berant blessings of Providence have cast a gilding over their condition, 'tis but the refinement of vice—the sublimation of misery. The beauties of a shroud, and the splenders of a tomb may conceal, but cannot resusitate putrefaction and death. To say the least, therefore, by how much those things may seem to render their condition here more desirable, by so much they render their pros-

pects of futurity more dreadful. Oh, my soul, what immense crowds throng the road to endless ruin! But do they go thither with a solitary guilt? Do they go thither under the dire impossibility of salvation? Far from it. They go —but they go in sight of nations, who have, and who, if influenced by a proper zeal, can impart to them, "the word of life," Has there been an age, in which the light of the Gospel has not been seen? Is it not two thousand years since the Alpha and Omega set "the broad seal of heaven upon the sacred cannon? Is it not fifteen hundred years since Christianity ascended in triumph the throne of the Ceasars? From that grand and happy hour, did not the nations, alarmed at the dan ger of the heathen, unite, evert, and exhaust their

forts for their savation ?- No !-

What, Sir, then remains? It remains for this age of intelligent piety to fulfil the duty which it bears, the responsibility of ages that are past.— What though fifteen centuries of massacre, revolution and war have rendered the Christian name terrible in the ear of the heathen;—what though their contract has been a lie, their smile a treason and their friendship slavery ;-what though their encreachment has been like the sweep of the sirocco, and their path like that of the destroying angel, it remains for w, not so much to apologize for the faults of our fathers or brethren, as to impart a blessing to the nations, which has been long—too long denied. Yes, Sir, if you will allow me the idea of our "I own business and bosoms," it remains for us who live in this land—is this portion of the NEW WORLD, so recently emancipated from civil bondage, as from religious desotism, as we have "freely received," so "freely give " this boon of heaven to the nations. Africa, and Asia, and even Europe apostate? Has the eye of the False Prophet become dim? Has. "Babylon, the great," fallon? The hour has not yet come,—but it cometh!—While, from the smoke of the bottomless pit, swarms of locusts still issue to smite with their accruing sting. the aposissue to smite with their scorpion sting, the apos-tate church, darkening the air and the sun, that

vertical influence upon the Eden of America! Though ages rolled on, ages of darkness have, like a sable curtain, o'erhung this favored land, blessed be Gop, the Shekinah has found a dwelling place in the bosom of that deep and mournful gloom. Its servants multiply—its altars rise—its pure and lambent light is seen afar. Did I then needlessly say, it remains for us, so privileged—so highly exalted, to be first in our efforts for the salvation of men-to be " named chief of the nations, to whom the house of Israel shall come?" I is ours, under God, and who is he, that will not find in the vocation an impulse to effort, sufficient to ensure all the glories of success? it is owns to stay the progress of this moral pestilence, to bind up the wing of the whirlwind, and to give vitality to the atmosphere of death ;-to invoke the Spirit of Christianity, and send him forth, not in the panoply of an "arch-angel ruined," but in robes

of righteousness and peace. But, Sir, I fear that I have already trespassed too long upon your patience. Let me only remark, that in the zeal for the salvation of dying men, which this Report exhibits, I behold the promise of better days-of golden years! I behold the first fruits of pure, rational, vital, heaven-born Christianity. The angel, having the everlasting gospel in his hand, is flying through the midst of heaven! What volumes of clouds are already roled away! Broad fields of light extend beneath -Hail! millennial glory !- Welcome, thrice welcome, holy, happy JUBILEE!

By His Excellency Jonas Galusha, Esq. Governor, &c. of the State of Vermont, A PROCLAMATION.

When we duly consider the being and perfections the works and ways of the great Author, Sustainer and Ruler of the Universe, we cannot be insensible of our dependence on Him for life, hope, and happiness; neither can we in the exercise of our rational powers be unconscious of our responsibility to this Supreme Legislator. His beneficence, manifested in capacitating us for intellectual, social, and eternal enjoyments, demands our warmest and unabating affections, our constant and unreserved obedience. But a retrospection of our lives, and an examination of our hearts, must evince our neglect of duty, want of conformity, and commission of transgression.

Having thus unrighteously offended the dread Majesty of Heaven; reason, as well as revelation, dictate the propriety of humbly acknow-ledging our sins, ardently imploring the forbearance of that God, who heareth prayer and pardoneth iniquity. That we may be united in such an important and universally incumbent duty, it is requisite that a suitable time be previously designated for that purpose; And as our hopes of future blessings are still suspended on the same injured, yet gracious Sovereign, that season of the year which renews a sense of our dependence on Him for seed time and harvest, food and raiment, has been deemed the most appropriate.

I HAVE therefore thought fit to appoint, and with the advice of the Council, I do hereby appoint, Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April next, to be observed as a day of public FASTING, HUMILI-ATION and PRAYER, throughout this state.

And I do hereby unfeignedly solicit all ministers of the gospel, with their respective congregations, to convene at their frequented places of public worship, on the above named day, then and there, with one accord, devoutly to offer confession and supplication, aderation and praise, to that Divine ng, whose power upholds, whose arm defends, and whose bounty crowns our unprefitable lives. Deeply sensible of the turpitude of our hearts, our awful departure from the path of rectitude, our want of love, devotion, and obedience to God, our disregard of his glory, contempt of his authority, and abuse of his goodness, it behoveth us to approach his mercy seat, with true contrition and self abasement, to acknowledge our extreme unworthiness, our numerous and repeated offences, and beseech him not to deal with us according to the demerit of our crimes, but according to the riches of his grace, and the righteousness of his Son.

While, in the prevailing name of the adorable Saviour, we supplicate the forgiveness of our sins, may we realize that only such as both confess and manhood, but "knows not God!"—The scath of forsake, find mercy. Under this impression, may heaven is on his forehead—the curse of Cain is in | we unanimously adopt the language of the Prophet; "turn thou us unto thee, O Lord, and w shall be turned." Therefore relying upon the precious assurance of His word, that he is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask it, than earthly parents are to give good gifts to their children, let us strive, by divine assistance to withdraw from our devious paths, and seek the favor of God, which is life; and his loving kindness, which is better than life.

While our individual cases engage a suitable degree of our attention, may a deep solicitation for the welfare of our state and nation, prompt us to entreat Him who has all hearts in his hand, to suppress those prevailing vices which have contaminated our land, provoked His righteous in-dignation, caused the horrors of war, with a host of concomitant evils, heretofore to assail us, and which, although a present season for repose and repentance is granted, still render us obnoxious to the vengeance of Heaven, and threaten the pros-

perity and happiness of future generations.

May a timely and efficient reformation, avert deserved judgments, and secure to a favored, yet hitherto, ungrateful people, the long continuance of unparalleled blessings. That the Almighty would interpose, and not suffer our restless savage neighbors, who threaten our peace, to injure them-selves or us; but that he would calm their turbulent spirits, and cause them to abandon their fe-rocious habits, and embrace the blessings of civilization, and the mild precepts of the religion of the

While spreading our supplication before the throne of grace, let us beseach the Lord to revive pure and undefiled religion among us; cause his name to be hallowed, his rights regarded, and his will obeyed; that he would cause science more fully to unfold to us her treasures; that he would impart wisdom and grace to all engaged in the education of youths; smile on all the lawful endeavors of each of our citizens, to promote their own or the general good; order times and seasons in much mercy, and cause agriculture, commerce and manufactures to flourish, mutually aid, and justly balance each other. That He would foster every political, literary, and religious institution which conduces to his glory and our happiness. That he would encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of the ministers of his word, and furon the hands of the ministers of his word, and furnish them with every qualification requisite to the faithful discharge of their sacred duties.—That he would aid and bless the President of the United States, and all in authority in the various departments of the general and state governments; and preserve all our civil and religious rights, inviolate to the latest age.

Let that charity which thus begins at home, en large its sphere, till it encompass the world of mankind; and teach us to pray that iniquity and its consequent misery every where cease; that the

consequent misery every where cease; that the shackies of tyranny may fall from off the oppressed, ignorance he banished from the abodes of men, and the bloody rites of idolatry abolished forever. That the Redeemer may lift up the standard of his truth in every heathen clime, and widely dispense his gifts of grace with a liberal hand, till the prince of darkness be compelled to resign his earthly sceptre, and the world, with concordant voice, proclaim Immanuel king.

And I do hereby recommend to the people of this state, to suspend all recreation and unnecessary labor on sail day.

this state, to suspend an rery labor on said day.

[Dated at Shaftsbury, the 3d day of March, " in
the year of our Lord Chaist, 1818,"]

JONAS GALUSHA.

JONAS GALUSHA.

By his Excellency's command, R.C. MALLARY, See'y

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. AWFIIL PROVIDENCES

The two following awful Providences, are worth of the solemn attention of those who are addicted to cruel profaneness. They are taken from publications, the editors of which are very scrupulous not to insert any thing of the kind, unless the facts are supported by good authority. The first is introduced after an enumeration of crueities on dumb animals. "In order to place the sin of wilful cruelties to animals, and a baneful tendency of an attachment to cruel sports and diversion in an impressive and solemn point of view, I will conclude this black catalogue of barbarities, with the rela tion of a circumstance which took place in April 4, 1789; it has already appeared several times in print, and I find upon actual enquiry, that the fact is indisputably true. It may serve instead of volumes written against cock-fighting, and all such other unjustifiable and inhuman practices.

"A. Esq. was a young man of large fortune and in splender of his carriages and horses equalled by few country gentlemen. His table was marked for hospitality, and his behavior courteons and polished. But Mr. A. had a strong partiality for the diversion of cock-fighting, and had a favorite cock upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet laid on this bird b lost; which so enraged him that he had the wretched animal tied to a spit, and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the tortured bird were so affecting that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere; which so exasperated Mr. A. that he seized a bar of iron. and with the most furious anger declared, that h would kill the first man that interposed to save the cock, but in the midst of his passionate exclamations and threats, most awful to relate, he fell down dead upon the spot!

Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth." O! then, "let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his."

New Publication .- We are gratified to learn that it is proposed to publish in New-Haven by subbook to be entitled, the "American Scientific Journal," and to be conducted by Professor Silliman, of Yale College, aided by gentle men of science and eminence in various parts of the United States. The first number is to be published as soon as the subscription will justify it and future numbers as often as materials are pre-pared, probably not less than four in a year. Each number is to contain, usually, from 64 to 80 pages, octavo, and the price will be regulated by the quantity of matter.

"The Journal is intended to embrace the circle of the Physical Sciences, with their application to the Arts, and to every useful purpose;" and it will be a leading object "to illustrate American Natural History, and especially our Minerology and Geology."

Such a work will of itself excite the interest and attention of all who have a taste for Science; and the name of Professor Silliman is a sufficient assurance that it will not prove unworthy of the patronage it may receive.

KINGDOM OF ARMENIA.

It is reported that the kingdom of Armenia, in Asia, is to be restored. It now belongs partly to Persia and partly to Turkey. The inhabitants are Christians, numerous, industrious, and of excel-lent habits. Emigrants thence are found in almost every capital of Europe and Asia. The principal city of Armenia is Erzenum. The country is bounded W. by the Euphrates, S. by Diarbekir, E. by Persia, N. by Georgia. It is well watered, and has a temperate climate and a rich soil.

The celebrated comic actor BRUNET, at Paris, who has a numerous family, never suffers his children to visit the theatre where he performs, lest. by seeing and laughing at their father in the formance of ridioulous characters, they should insensibly lose the filial respect due from children to parents .- London Pa.

In Pennsylvania, Thomas Leonard has been tried on two indictments as an eares dropper, (a listener under the windows of houses, to obtain a knowledge of family concerns, to propagate injurious reports.) He was convicted, fined 20 dollars, and gave bonds in 100 for his good behavior for 1 year.

TIP TOP TOLERATION.

A member of the Assembly of New-York, (Mr. Mr.198,) in a late debate, said, "The Constitution of this (N. Y.) State, guarantees equally the religion of all. The Jew who believes the blesse Saviour an imposter; - the Egyptian who worships a crocodile or an onion ;-the Pagan who wor ships the sun ;-the Indian who pays divine hon ors to stocks and stones;—the worshipper of Odin; the Chinese or the Mahometans."—Centinel.

DAYS OF OLD.

It is a fact that the whole of Rhode Island (then called Aquedneck,) on which are now the towns of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, was purchased by William Coddington, and others in the year 1637, of Cononicus and Mantimony for the consideration of 40 fathoms of white beads and 10 coats and 20 hoes, to the Indians living or Newport Mercury. the Island.

> COMMUNICATION. THE FAIR ALBINESS.

A likeness of this singular being, who has excited so much attention in Europe, is now exhibiting at the Columbian Museum, Boston.

Never having seen this extraordinary woman, I am unable to speak as to the resemblance, but from the description in European papers, together with the print published in an English Magazine, I should think it excellent.

There is not perhaps in the town of Boston, one individual, who has ever seen one of this singular race of beings, and there is little probability, that the one now represented at the Museum, will ever visit this town. No one ever saw the original but was struck with astonishment at the peculiarities displayed in this variety of the human species; and those, who may never have an opportunity of beholding in reality this curious personage, have now a fair opportunity of gratifying their curiosty, by viewing a beautiful likeness in wax, executed in the finest style.

MR. BURR'S REACON-STREET SCHOOL. REACON-STREET SCHOOL,

In which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Latin,
Greek, &c. is open for the reception of Young Ladies every Monday during term time.

N. B. The Spring Term will commence on the second Monday in April. Pleasant Accommodations for 2 or 3 Boarders.

Sermons on Atonement, and Universal Salvation.

OR sale, by Robert & Charles Williams, No. 8. State-street, a Treatise on Atonement ; in which, the Finite nature of sin is argued, its cause and consequences as such; the necessity and nature of Atonement; and its glorious consequences in the final reconcilation of all men to holiness and happiness. By Hosea Ballou, Pastor of the Universal Church, School-street, Boston. Price \$1.

Also, Universal Salvation : a very ancient doctrine; with some account of the life and character of its author—in a sermon, delivered at Rutland, west parish, immediately after hearing Mr. Ballou in the same Pulpit. By Lamuel Haynes, A. M. Price 50 cts dos. 6 single.

tory, 50 cts.

An elegant Pulpit Bible, London

eo. Bibles of various sizes and prices

Watts's & Belknap's Psalus, & Hymp. TO BE LET, TWO or three Seats in the sallery of the Church in Brattle-square. Inquire at the March 24. Palladium-Office.

BOSTON HAT MANUFACTO

BOSTON HAT Back that he is amply supplied with Hats, from the Factory. He also gives notice to his friest the public in general, that the Establish the 2d day of April will be removed from Exchange-street, to No. 80, State-street. Exchange-street, to No. 80, State-stre Store adjoining Messrs. Dyer & Collier, posite the centre of the Old State Ho half of the lower Store, and the whole of Chamber will be appropriated for the coare of retail Customers—The back Chamb wholesale. The second Chambers for uprietors of the Boston Hat Manufactors. the Hats will be so arranged in size a the Hats will be so arranged in size and as to make it convenient to them. The Chambers and Cellar will be appropriately, &c.

HENRY MESSING
N. B. Store No. 6, Exchange-sizest, to be

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Copartnership Formed JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, informed.

Josiah Bumstead, informed, friends and the public, that he has into partnership his son, Josiah Friends Bumstead, and that the business in will be transacted under the firm of

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD & Who have on hand, at their Manufac Ware-House, No. 68, Combill, a very assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, own and foreign manufacture.
* Feathers and Uphoistry, as use

JAMES BREWER, 64 Market (south side) 4 doors from the comerstreet, has just received from auties where, 50 pieces 6-4 Scotch Girdian perior quality, which are going for and twenty-five cents ONLY, for a Governation ALSO, One case more 6-4 Cotton for 4s. 6d.

The Old Looking Glass Estal Removed to No. 71, Court-at TILLMAN LOTHROP, informs P and the public, that he has remo 28 and 29, Court-street, to No. 71, Mari where he continues to manufacture where he continues to manufacture IO GLASSES upon an extensive scale, and can better display his valuable stock of Glasses; some of which are very large, ed in the newest style. Also, a fee ENGLISH MIRRORS, of the first qualiberal patronage he has received for a twelve years, enables him to sell at the process of the style of the style of the sell at the style of the style of the style of the sell at the style of the style of the sell at the style of the s prices for cash only. A large discount sale customers. Great care is taken in for transportation. Old Glasses new sile framed. Pictures, Portraits, Needle W framed in the neatest style. Orden from try faithfully attended to. try faithfully attended to. tf

Theological Books, & AMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's 94, Court-street, has for sale, a lar ment of BOOKS, on various subjects, an them are the following, viz.: ADAMSON'S loss and recovery of Elect

cts. : Alline's alarm to the unconvert dison's evidences of the Christian Rel Apples of Gold, 50; BLARR's Sermo Brown's dictionary of the Bible, 2v. \$ Sermons preached at Calcutta, \$4; mous Works, 75 cts.; do. Concordas Harmony of the Gospel, 87; de. Christal, 62; de. on the Psalms, 50; Boston's of true Believers, 67; de. Fourfold Stat view of the Covenant of Works, 62 cts. ; theCovenant of Grace,75; do.view of b. 75; Beauties of Watts, \$1, 12; do. H do. Henry, 3 v. 5; do. Biair, 1, 12; But Concordance, 5; Booth's reign of Gus Bible Stories, 62; CAPPE's Devotional \$4; do. Practical do. 4; Clark & P. phrase on the New-Testament, 5 v. (of Boston) Discourses to young periodo. Sermons, 2, 25; Cole on God's Sermons, 2, 25; Cole on G 75 cts.; Christian Monitor, 37; Casscience, by Pike & Heywood, \$1; Cor 87; Calvary or the death of Christ, a Dond's Sermons, 2 v. \$1, 75; 49. T Prison, 62 cts.; do. Common Place Bo Durham's Commentary on the Revel 3 50: Doddrige's Expositor, ed, 2 v. 4, 50; do. Rise and Progredo. Sermons to young persons, \$1; D the Lord's Supper, 20 cts.; Death of Davies' Sermons, 3 v. \$7; EDWAR mons, 1; do. Life, 87; do. Affections, Redemption, 1, 12; do. on Virtue, 6 kine's Works, 3 v. \$4, 50; do. Dise 4, 25; do. Gospel Sonnets, 75 cts. the New-Testament, 37; FARMER OF \$1, 37; Fox's Book of Martyrs, 5; keeping the heart, 62 cts. Faber on cies 3; Fleming on fulfilling the S. cies 3; Fleming on fulfilling the S Fordyce's Sermons to young women, Addresses to young men, 87; Fistandance, 75; Flavel's Navigation Spirit GILPINS Treatise on Satan's temp Guyse's Paraphrase on the New-Te 11; Guthries Christian's Great Intel vener's Mourner, 37 cts.; HENRY OF Haweis' Church History, 3 v. \$5; H 2 v. 14; Hervey's Works, 6 v. 6; d. Aspasio, 2 v. 1, 75; do. Meditation Aspasio Vindicated, 87; Haweis' Horne on the Psalms, 3; Hall's Ca on Historical Passages of the Old and ment, 3 v. 5; Hume's Dialogues co-tural Religion, 1; JAY's Semon View of Religions, 50 cts.; Josephu \$7; KETT on Prophecy, 2 v. 4, 75, and Practice of Christianity, 62 cts.; Expository Works, 2 v. \$6; Lette and Aspasio, 2 v. 2; Lytleton's St. MYLE's History of the Methodist, ner's Church History, 5 v. 12, 30; 1 classistical History, 6 v. 412; Micho clesiastical History, 6 v. \$12; Mich 5: M'Ewen on the Types, 75 cts.
75: Memoirs of Pious Women, \$1,2
Catechism, 37 cts.: Memoirs of Elic 37; Muir's Essays on Christ's Cro 75; Murray's Power of Religion, \$1; preparation for receiving the Lord cts.; Newton's Messiah, 2 v. \$1,75; phonic of the control of the contr phonia, 2 v. 1, 87; do. on the 1 2, 50; do. on Religious Subjects, 2, 50; do. on Religious Subjects, 10 on the Hebrews, 4v. 14; Orton's Ea Ed.) 6 v. 15; Oliver's Scripture L Orton's Discourses to the aged, 1; Exercises, 1; do. Letters to a young 37 cts.; Owen on Divine Justice, 11orse Paulina, \$1; Parkhurst's Heb. 10, 50; do. Greek do. 10, 50; Pool's 10,50; do. Greek do. 10,50; Pool's on the Bible, 4 v. 16; Paley's Porteus' Lectures, 2; do. Sermons, Porteus' Lectures, 2: do. Sermon-Courtship, 75 cts.; Religious Men Monds on Revising the New Testa-Monds on Revising the New Testa-Stennet's Discourses, 2v. 1, 75; Stennet's Discourses, 2v. 1, 75; Stennet's Perphecies, 3; do. 1; Smith on the Prophecies, 3; do Scougall's Life of God in the Soulos. Stoddard on Judgment, \$1; Tarr. 2; do. Lectures, 2; Warra's (Isas. 10, 50, Warmonter Catechim. Stoddard on Judgment State Sta

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